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The People's Korea

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Juche-Led DPRK Fetes Its 30th Birthday

Int'l Friendship Exhbn. Opened

A ceremony for opening the International Friendship Exhibition was held on the spot on August 26 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung, the KCNA reported.

The builders and working people gathered in front of the exhibition with bouquets in their hands to participate in an opening ceremony.

At 10:30 a.m. the President arrived at the International Friendship Exhibition.

A woman functionary of the exhibition presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to him.

He cut a red tape banging in front of the exhibition, announcing its opening.

He inspected the exhibition.

He was accompanied by Li Jong Ok, Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Jung Rin, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Pak Su Dong, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Chong Jun Gi, Ro Tae Sok, Yun Gi Bok, So Gwan Hi, Kong Jin Tae, Kang Hui Won and Hwang Jang Yop, and leading functionaries of central and local Party and power bodies.

The exhibition was built in majestic and splendid modern architecture with a national style and socialist content well harmonized with beautiful natural scenery.

The magnificent exhibition is a six storeyed building with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres.

It is a building in perfect national style. The beautifully painted roof curves, peculiar to the Korean architecture, and inside ceilings and walls are relieved with "Kimilsung flower," magnolia and azalea and the building is roofed with blue tiles to give the full content of Korean national architecture. It is a Korean style building whose well-shaped roofs looking like flying cranes are wonderfully harmonized with its whole appearance to suit an aesthetic demand.

No wood was used in the building and there are no windows. But it looks as if wood were used and there were windows. Light, temperature and humidity are automatically regulated.

Exhibition rooms are well arranged on every floor of the grand building, a consummation of our modern national architecture.

On display there in the order of countries are more than 25,000 pieces of valuable gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung from heads of state, governments, revolutionary organizations, public and political figures and people of all strata of over 120 countries of the world.

All the exhibits in scores of exhibition rooms from the presentation hall to the sixth floor carry the boundless respect and reverence of the world revolutionary people for the President and the firm support to and solidarity of the world people with the just revolutionary cause of the Korean people.

Each priceless gift in the exhibition represents a song of praises of the great feats performed by the President for the development of the international communist movement and working-class movement and of the great guidance and noble communist virtues of the President.

President Kim Il Sung inspected the exterior of the exhibition and exhibition rooms one by one and noted that it was built in good national style well harmonized with beautiful natural scenery.

After seeing the exterior, he crossed a viaduct. Looking at the exhibition again, he expressed great joy over a splendid harmony of crane-shaped roofs, painting and blue tiles.

Entering the exhibition, the President said that the big flower-patterned entrance door made of bronze and the entrance hall floored with beautiful marble of various colors were well built. He pointed out that a chandelier on the high ceiling of the central hall was very nice and the marble-clad ceiling central staircases to the second floor were well designed and built.

After inspecting the exhibition rooms he went to a balcony on the sixth floor to have a view of majestic and beautiful mountain ridges and said that the exhibition was located at a very nice place.

He said that the construction of an ancient style building with modern building materials of the 20th century was of great significance, and sent thanks on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Government and himself to the builders who constructed the exhibition as a building of world standard in a brief period of one year or so in the spirit of Chollima plus the speed campaign.

He posed for a photograph with builders who had distinguished themselves in the construction of the exhibition and its functionaries.

Photo shows President Kim Il Sung cutting a red tape hanging in front of the exhibition, announcing its opening. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is celebrating her 30th birthday on September 9.

With this in mind, firmly rallying around President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have been waging more vigorous struggles for revolution and socialist construction and for the earliest reunification of the divided nation.

The founding of the DPRK was a great event which will remain recorded brilliantly in the history of Korea for ever and a major milestone in the Korean struggle to turn the once-backward country into a developed and prosperous one, thereby representing a reliable guarantee for the happy life of the Koreans.

Together with their fellow-countrymen at home, the resident Koreans here, filled with pride and joy, extend heartfelt congratulations to President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the DPRK, the genuine fatherland of the entire Koreans, and the great leader of the nation.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people's government is a precious gain of the revolution won through a prolonged bloody struggle. Although it is 30 years ago that the people's government was established in our country, its historical roots had been laid way back in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle."

In his early days, President Kim Il Sung launched his revolutionary struggle to free the Korean people from Japanese imperialism's colonial rule. In the course of such an arduous struggle, he fathered the immortal Juche idea, thus illumining the road ahead of the Korean revolution. In those days the excellent revolutionary leader indicated the best way to solve the problem of government based on the Juche idea, because the issue is essential for revolution.

Advancing a unique line of people's revolutionary government during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the President actually brought it into practice in the guerrilla bases.

EDITORIAL

The result was that the experience of people's government was accumulated and nuclear elements were trained.

On the basis of these experiences he found the smooth solution of the crucial issue of government after the liberation of the country on Aug. 15, 1945, defying the vicious efforts of the United States, the south Korean puppets and the domestic opportunists.

Thus, the DPRK came into being on Sep. 9, 1948. The newly inaugurated independent state in the northern part of Korea presented a genuine people's government to defend popular interests and will.

With the DPRK founded, Korea became the first socialist nation for workers and peasants in Northeast Asia. As a result, the people of Korea found themselves in a position to chart their own national policy in revolution and construction as masters of the country. So, the DPRK is a powerful weapon of the Korean revolution.

The Juche-led Korea has been ever since crowned with one victory after another.

Led by President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people won the 1950-1953 Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. The Americans had for the first time suffered a debacle in Korea, thus starting on the downgrade.

In a matter of four to five years after the fierce war, which left everything destroyed, the DPRK successfully carried out the socialist transformation in 1958, thereby establishing the advanced socialist system under which there are found neither exploitation nor oppression.

In its wake, the DPRK put forward the Juche-oriented basic line of economic construction. In this course, socialist industrialization was pushed ahead with. Through the First Seven-Year Plan which was completed in 1970, the country was turned into an industrialized socialist country. Socialist industrialization came into being in 14 years in the northern half of Korea.

Great changes were brought about in every field of the country, ranging from politics to culture. The DPRK is now undertaking the new Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) after Six-Year Plan.

Today, she can be called a "country of Juche-oriented industry," "country of the socialist rural theses," "country of education"—goods are almost manufactured at home with domestic raw materials; a bumper crop is an annual event; free education is enforced and the whole society being intellectualized; and people have no anxiety about their living.

The country also firmly remains self-defensive. It is always ready to smash any invasion by itself.

Such brilliant achievements attained so far in the DPRK greatly encourage the southerners in their struggle against the puppet regime's authoritarian rule manipulated by Washington and for national reunification.

With the DPRK gaining international prestige in the world community of nations, the number of sympathizers with Pyongyang's effort for the independent and peaceful reunification has remarkably increased all over the world.

Homeless as they were in the past, the Korean residents here today become full-fledged citizens of the DPRK. Rallied around the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), they have confidently loved the socialist country as their genuine fatherland. Therefore, the residents have always devoted themselves to the development of the country and national reunification. They have not spared any effort to support the south Korean fellow-countrymen in their rightful struggle for democracy and the reunification, so as to live together in the reunified country under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The entire Korean people are firmly convinced that only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the great Juche idea as her sole guiding compass, led by President Kim Il Sung, can guarantee them victory and happiness.

Chinese Mil. Del. Demands GI Pullout from S. Korea

The U.S. Government should withdraw all its aggression forces and military equipment from south Korea, stressed Su Yu, Member of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. and Central Committee and Vice-Minister of National Defence.

He spoke at a soldier meeting held on August 25 at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces in welcome of the military friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China, according to a KCNA report.

He said:

The split of the Korean people into the north and south was caused by U.S. imperialism which, occupying south Korea, persistently resorts to a plot to keep Korea divided forever.

The Chinese people and People's Liberation Army denounce with bitter resentment and resolutely oppose the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the division of Korea.

He stated that any plot to create "two Koreas" would be thoroughly smashed.

The Chinese people and People's Liberation Army firmly support the righteous struggle of the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he declared, and added: The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves without outside interference in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

He further said:

The Chinese people and People's Liberation Army will firmly unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and the People's Army till they have won final victory in the revolution and reconstruction, in the just struggle for achieving the reunification of the country and in the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and domination-ism and in support of the revolution of the oppressed nations and peoples.

U.S. Solons Urge Carter to Divorce Pak Dictatorship

Forty-two members of the U.S. House of Representatives urged President Carter in a letter on Aug. 29 to make clear that the U.S. never approves of the anti-democratic rule of the Pak junta.

The letter was signed by Representative Donald M. Fraser, Chairman of the House subcommittee on international organizations, Representative Danie Fascell and others.

The letter criticized the procedure by which Pak Jung Hi won election to a new six-year term. The election was uncontested and Pak Jung Hi has kept his main democratic rival, Kim Dae Jung, in jail for several years, they noted.

Under the "yushin constitution" of the Pak "regime", the letter said, open debate is not permitted and one third of "national assemblymen" are automatically appointed by the "president". "Government" employee, the letter said, are prohibited by law from running for "national assemblymen."

The letter claimed the last "presidential" election in south Korea is the newest example showing that the anti-democratic rule in that country is undermining the Seoul-Washington alliance.

The letter said: Experience shows that our most durable alliances are with governments which owe their authority to the freely expressed will of a majority of the people...

It said Americans have withheld solid support from the defense of non-democratic regimes, adding that, "In you, Mr. President, the American people have a voice to state their commitment to the rights of man."

"After 30 years of American tutelage, the Republic of Korea is now a militarily and economically strong dictatorship," the letter said. "It may be beyond the power of the U.S. to restore representative democracy, but our words and actions should leave no doubt that we take exception to anti-democratic governments."

Contact with DPRK Is Needed: Cohen

Jerome Cohen, professor of Harvard Law School, said on Aug. 26 that the U.S. should enter into active contacts with the DPRK.

Pyongyang Preparing for 35th World Table Tennis Championships

The 35th World Table Tennis Championships is scheduled in Pyongyang between April 25 and May 6, 1979.

Now brisk preparations for the championships are progressing under the care of the state, the KCNA reported.

President Kim Il Sung shows special concern for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships and deep solicitude for its successful preparations.

Shortly after the decision of the General Meeting of the International Table Tennis Federation in Birmingham, Britain, in April, 1977, to hold the 35th World Table Tennis Championships in Pyongyang, the organising committee of the championships and a number of its subcommittees were formed to make full preparations.

The championships will be held in the well-furnished Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The stadium has over 20,000 individual seats and the box and a playing compound extending 5,000 square metres. Its ceiling is 27 metres high.

The stadium has many training rooms for various games including table tennis, shower bath rooms and a great many other big and small rooms.

The stadium has excellent illumination, floor, sanitary facilities as well as facilities for rest.

It has many training rooms. The players will also be able to use table tennis training rooms of other gymnasiums. Many tables are installed in those training rooms for their simultaneous training.

The boarding conditions for the players, journalists and tourists are also excellent.

The foreign players and team executives will be put up at the Changgwangsan Hotel.

The 18-storeyed buildings of the CC of the WPK) on Aug. 27 says:

This means that the U.S. imperialists attach the importance they attach to their base in the Philippines in their preparations for a new war in Korea.

A signed commentary of the paper recalls that they continually reinforce their armed forces around Korea and keep them "ready for action" on the Korean Peninsula at any moment.

It continues:

The announcement that the U.S. air force in the Philippines would be "instantly" dispatched to south Korea is part of such deployment of the armed forces around Korea and the establishment of an operational system.

The U.S. imperialists had all along claimed that their military bases and aggressor forces including the air and naval forces in the Philippines are necessary for the protection of U.S. routes of sea transport. But, in recent years, they frequently made statements linking their aggressor forces in the Philippines to Korea, while hastening preparations for another war in Korea. During the joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise in March last, they brought their air force from the Philippines to south Korea to take part in the exercise against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. air base in Okinawa is used entirely for an aggressive design on Korea and holds a central position in the U.S. imperialists' plan for the provocation of war in Korea.

The commentary goes on:

The United States is directing the spearhead of its Asian strategy against Korea and turning the whole area of Asia and the Pacific into an operational area for the provocation of another war of aggression in Korea.

For this purpose the U.S. imperialists are speeding up the quantitative and qualitative reinforcement of the seventh fleet and replacing military planes deployed in this region with latest type ones.

Further, they are organizing these armed forces into a "mobile strike force" for their prompt dispatch to the Korean front in case of "emergency."

These facts bring into bolder relief the vicious nature of their new war preparations and prove that their much vaunted "troop pullout program" is a trick and a fig leaf for covering up their preparations for war of aggression against the Korean people.

The commentary stresses:

The United States must give up its aggressive design on Korea and stop the war preparations and completely withdraw all its armed forces and weapons from south Korea. The U.S. imperialists must realise that if they persist in a gamble against the Korean people, they will sustain only a disgraceful defeat.

Rodong Sinmun Raps Dispatch of U.S. Air Units from Philippines to S. Korea

The United States decided to dispatch its aircraft in the Clark base of the Philippines to the Korean front in case of "emergency." Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the

hotel stand 150 metres from the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The journalists and tourists will be served by a number of modern hotels in Pyongyang.

Telex and international phones will be installed in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and other places.

With the championships approaching, beauty spots are being better arranged.

Mt. Kumgang-san, a world renowned mountain of scenic beauty, which prides itself on its 12,000 peaks of fantastic rocks, Mt. Myohyang-san famous for its ten thousand scenes in four seasons and other well-known beauty spots will delight and fascinate the tourists.

The players of many countries have already expressed their wish to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships under extensive preparation now.

The organising committee published bulletin No. 1 of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships and posters "the 35th World Table Tennis Championships," "Welcome" and "Friendship". Various publications such as bulletin Nos. 2 and 3, picture albums, postcards, postage stamps are expected.

Roy Evans, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, told a reporter while he was visiting the DPRK early in June:

We have organized the world table tennis championships for some 50 years and, in a word, the forthcoming championships in Pyongyang is being prepared on the highest level.

Japan's Progressive Mayors Back Up 2nd World Korea Reunion Conf.

Japan's progressive mayors on Aug. 25 adopted a "Resolution Supporting the 2nd World Conference to Promote the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea".

The resolution was approved at the regular convention of the National Association of Progressive Mayors held from Aug. 23 to 25 at Shizuoka Prefecture.

The association consists of progressive mayors of 115 cities in this country, with Sakamoto Akira, Mayor of Kochi City as its president.

Following was full text of the resolution:

It is a common desire of the peace-loving people of the world as well as the Japanese people to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

One nation was divided into two and qualitative reinforcement of the

Further, they are organizing these armed forces into a "mobile strike force" for their prompt dispatch to the Korean front in case of "emergency."

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and its characteristic features as a homogeneous people have been gradually disappearing.

Under these circumstances, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution, urging the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a durable peace agreement and the Korean people show their enthusiasm for the acceleration of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. This is our great joy.

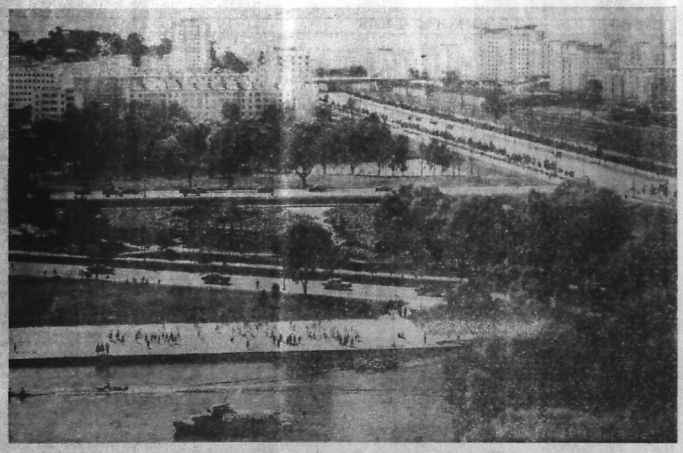
However, the dubious relations between south Korea and Japan have been created by the forces bent on making "two Koreas" a fait accompli and shoring up the despotism in south Korea. Moreover, these forces, in conspiracy with the "ICCIA"-organized "Unification Church" (Anti-Communist League), are letting this organization cry for the ill-motivated amendment of the Constitution and the destruction of the progressive local self-governing bodies. By so doing they are openly challenging the democratic institutions of Japan.

We firmly face up to these machinations as they jeopardize the sovereignty and democracy of Japan and stand in the way of the Korean reunion.

We have done our efforts to develop the peace and democracy of our country by rendering support to and solidarity with the activities of the Korean people to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

To this common goal, we support the 2nd world conference for Korean reunion to be held in Tokyo and express the expectation that it will produce the desired results.

DPRK: Country of No Tax, No Housing Rents,



A view of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK (foreground: the River Taedong-gang)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been drawing great international attention as its socialist construction has been fast progressing on ever wider scale. It has a viable independent national economy. Seventy per cent of all the needed raw materials and 93 per cent of machines are domestically produced.

The socialist industrialization project, the first of the sort in Asia, was completed in a matter of 14 years. At present, intensive efforts are being made to carry to success the three major tasks of the technical revolution, aimed at winning human independence.

Last year the grain output was 8.5 million tons and is expected to reach 8.8 million tons this year, while tens of millions of hectares of arable land is being affected worldwide by the long spell of severe drought.

Today in the DPRK, the people are masters of state power and means of production.

They enjoy the benefits of the completely free medical care system (enforced in January 1953) and a universal, free 11-year compulsory education (enforced in 1975).

The taxations were abolished completely on April 1, 1974 in the country—the first tax-free state in the world.

I. Characteristics of Nat'l Economy

The socialist construction in the past 30 years is divided into seven stages centering on economic plans.

(1) FOUNDING OF DPRK AND PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION
(Sep. 9, 1948-June 1950)

By the time of the founding of the DPRK, democratic reforms had already been carried one after another in the northern half of the Republic. Among these reforms were the Agrarian Reform Law (March 5, 1946) and the Law on Nationalization of Major Industries (August 10, 1946). In particular, the Law on Nationalization of Major Industries paved the way for the enforcement of economic plans.

Based upon the successes of these democratic reforms, the country carried out a one-year plan in 1947 and 1948 respectively, and started a two-year plan in 1949.

Although the two-year plan was interrupted by the Korean War, yet at that time the output of major industrial products and food exceeded the preliberation levels, which saved the country from the chaos and stagnation which had prevailed immediately after the liberation.

During the period between 1947 and June 1950, the average annual industrial growth rate of the country was 49.9 per cent.

(2) FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR
(June 1950-July 1953)

In the northern half of the Republic more than 8,700 factory and enterprise buildings were demolished and, in consequence, total industrial output value in 1953 dropped to 64 per cent of the figure for pre-war year 1949. More than 370,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of farm land suffered damage by the U.S. imperialist brutal bombing. Grain output in 1953 was 12 per cent less than in 1949.

Some 600,000 houses with a total floor space of some 28 million square metres, over 5,000 schools, more than 1,000 hospitals and clinics, some 260 theatres and cinemas and thousands of cultural and welfare establishments were destroyed in the war. During the war, the U.S. imperialists dropped a total of 428,700 bombs on Pyongyang, which mean more than one per capita.

(3) PREPARATIONS FOR REHABILITATION AND THREE-YEAR PLAN AFTER WAR
(July 1953-1956)

As it was impossible to reconstruct overnight the seriously damaged national economy, the Republic set three stages for its economic rehabilitation.

In the first stage, it was planned to readjust the economy and prepare for full-scale rehabilitation in 6-12 months. In reality, this task was completed by the end of 1953.

The basic line of socialist construction—the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture—was set forth during this period and has been maintained through the entire course of socialist construction.

The second stage was to restore the output of the various fields of the economy to their pre-war levels through a three-year plan, and the third stage was to lay foundations for industrialization. This took five years.

The Three-Year Plan after the Korean War was carried out along the basic policy four months ahead of schedule. This meant that in three or four years after the war the country's output was restored to its pre-war level or exceeded it.

In 1954, the country produced machine tools on its own for the first time. These machine tools produced new machines, constructed factories and paved the way for today's powerful heavy industry.

In three years, 329 factories and enterprises, big and medium, were reconstructed and built, and the colonial one-sidedness and deformity in industry was eliminated to a considerable extent.

During the period between 1954 and 56 the annual growth rate of industrial output was 41.7 per cent on an average.

(4) FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1957-1960)

This period was of great significance for the socialist construction of the Republic. The country took the first step toward a technical revolution, which is a major task in any newly independent country, laid foundations for socialist industrialization and accomplished a socialist transformation of the national economy.

This period is also characterized by the development of the "Chollima Movement," which symbolized the advancing Republic.

During the first three years of the Five-Year Plan, industrial output increased at an average annual rate of 45 per cent (The average annual rate for the Five-Year Plan as a whole was 36.6 per cent).

The Five-Year Plan was carried out in two and a half years in terms of industrial output value, and in 4 years in terms of output targets.

As a result industry came to occupy 74 per cent of the total output of industry and agriculture in 1960 (the rate of industrial output was 57 per cent in 1941) and came to play a great role in the national economy.

As a result of the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, it became a socialist industrial-agricultural country based upon an independent national economy. At that time, the Republic had heavy industry centered on machine-building and light industry. The country was constructing the material base of agriculture such as completion of paddy irrigation (1959), completion of a prototype tractor (1958) and its switchover to mass production.

The problems of food, clothing and housing were solved in the main.

(5) FIRST SEVEN-YEAR PLAN
(1961-1970)

The First Seven-Year Plan which began in 1961 was extended by 3 years and ended in 1970, because of the situation within and without.

The basic task of the Seven-Year Plan was to carry out all-round technical reconstruction and cultural revolution on the basis of the socialist system and radically improve the people's living.

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, the Republic carried out socialist industrialization in a short time of only 14 years, for the first time in Asia.

Today there are not many industrialized countries. Among the industrialized socialist countries are the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

In 1962, output of steel reached 1,050,000 tons, fabrics 256 million metres, coal 13,200,000 tons, and marine products 840,000 tons and 5,728,000 square metres of houses were built.

The reinforcement of the large-size machine-producing bases placed the country in a position to produce splendidly 6,000-ton press, heavy-duty lorries, large-size tractors, big-size excavators, large-size bulldozers, electric and diesel locomotives, large-size vessels of 5,000-ton class and other large-size machines and equipment and precision machines.

During the period, the industrial output increased at an annual average rate of 12.8 per cent. This figure is smaller compared with the previous plan periods. But this is an excellent enough figure if we consider the fact that capital and materials were split fifty-fifty between economy and defence.

(6) SIX-YEAR PLAN
(1971-1976)

This is the period of three major tasks of the technical revolution, a period aimed at raising the country to a new stage of technical revolution, after the realization of socialist industrialization.

The Six-Year Plan was carried out one year and four months ahead of schedule in terms of industrial output value.

All the individual output targets were hit within the plan period, as the heights of cement and steel were scaled in 1976.

As a result, the country came to annually produce 28,000 million kwh of electricity, 50 million tons of coal, 3.5-3.8 million tons of pig and granulated iron, 4 million tons of steel, 8 million tons of cement, 600 million metres of fabrics and 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers.

The three major tasks of technical revolution issue from socialist and communist theory and are aimed at restoring independence to humanbeings, by doing away with the distinctions between heavy and light labour, distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour, the burden of household chores and, furthermore, by abolishing the distinctions between physical and mental labour.

In order to put this theory into practice, automation and semi-automation were actively introduced into work processes. Cement manufacturing operations and blast furnace work were comprehensively remote-controlled. Bus and water supply services were introduced into the countryside on a full scale.

The fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan meant a valuable success in restoring independence to human beings which cannot be represented in terms of figures.

The power of the independent national economy, Juche-based modern industry and Juche-based farming method is shown in the fact that the 6-Year Plan was carried out successfully in spite of worldwide stagflation and abnormal weather due to the cold front.

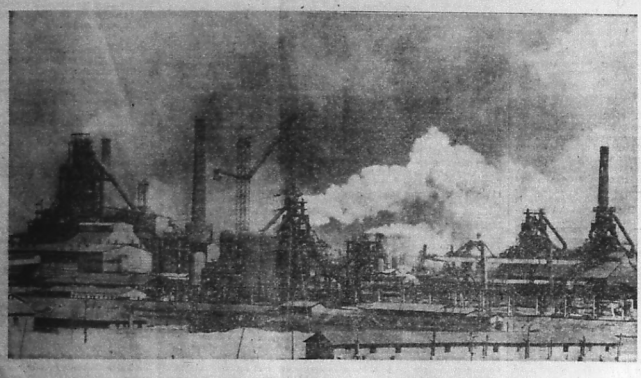
In the Six-Year Plan period the engineering industry produced quite adequately such modern excavation equipment as 5,000-metre drills, 300-h.p. bulldozers and 10-cubic-metre heavy excavators, such large power equipment as 50,000-kva generators and 200,000-kva transformers, and many other kinds of heavy-duty machines and equipment such as 20-metre

(Continued on page 3)

People benefit by the free medical care. (above right)

All the children in the DPRK are well-treated at the state-run nurseries. (above left)

A part of the Pyongyang Subway. (left)



The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, one of the biggest metallurgical bases of the DPRK

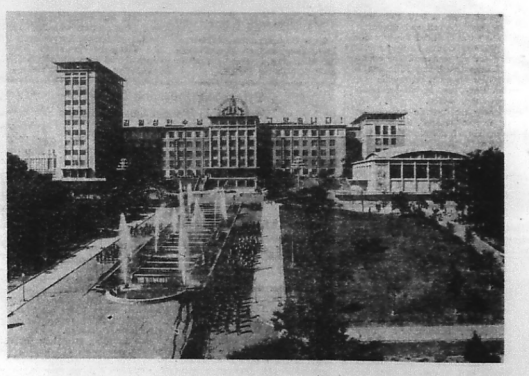


Photo shows a part of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

No Jobless, Free Education, Free Medical Care

(Continued from page 2)

lathes, 18-metre turning lathes, 60-ton freight cars, "Kumsong"-model diesel locomotives, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines. It also turned out and supplied complete sets of plants for numerous modern factories and enterprises including the equipment for metallurgical, chemical, cement and light industry factories.

In the Six-Year Plan period shipbuilding increased more than 4 times. Among the rest, the building of large ships including those of 15,000-20,000 tons made rapid progress.

(7) SECOND SEVEN-YEAR PLAN (1978-1984)

The Republic decided the year 1977 as a year of readjustment to ease strains created in certain economic fields and entered a new long-term plan this year.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is aimed at further strengthening the economic basis of socialism and further raising the people's living standard by stepping up the Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification, three-point policy of the national economy.

By 1984, the country will annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates 1 hectare) of tideland.

This year, the DPRK built a modern electric locomotive "Juche-ho" and 20,000 ton cargo ship "Yonpung-ho". Vast construction projects are also under way. Just completed were the trans-peninsular Pyongyang-Wonsan Express Highway, "Chongchon Bridge", the longest bridge of the country.

II. Self-Sufficiency in Food And Its Export

The DPRK is not only completely self-sufficient in food but has a considerable amount of its reserves and exports hundreds of thousands of tons of rice every year to many countries.

According to a recent KCNA report, this year the DPRK exported more than 500,000 tons of rice to more than 20 countries including Indonesia.

In the bygone days the northern half of the DPRK was an area short of food. The rural economy was severely devastated due to the three-year war provoked by the U.S. imperialists. The food problem posed a more serious one after the war.

In a very short period of 4-5 years after the war the agricultural cooperativisation was completed.

Korea's grain output surpassed 3.8 million tons already in 1960 and reached 5 million tons in 1965.

The DPRK attained a high growth rate: 36 per cent in 1972-73, 31 per cent in 1973-74, and 14-15 per cent in 1974-75. The country produced 7 million tons in 1974; 7.7 million tons in 1975; 8 million tons in 1976 and 8.5 million tons in 1977. This year the country is expected to attain the production target of 8.8 million tons.

The per hectare output of rice is increasing through application of the Juche-based farming method, the most scientific farming method adapted to the natural and geographical conditions of Korea, and through modernization and industrialization of agriculture.

Today there are in the country more than 1,500 reservoirs, big and small, including Yonpung-ho, Manpung-ho and Unpa-ho, from which irrigation channels with a total length of 40,000 kilometres stretch out in all directions.

The DPRK's is rotating irrigation system—the reservoirs are linked with each other and water is pumped up into reservoirs again after feeding the fields.

Before liberation, 70 per cent of the cultivated land was rain-dependent. But in 1960, 98 per cent of the paddy fields was irrigated.

Undertaking everything from scratch on the debris after the war the Korean people irrigated 300,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of land every year to bring one million *chongbo* of cultivated land under irrigation in a few years.

More than six tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land in plain areas and above five in the intermediary and mountainous areas, plus many farm machines, now operate in the Korean countryside.

The tractors "Pungnyon-ho", "Chollima-ho", "Chungsong-ho" and "Chongjin-ho" suitable to the specific conditions of plain, intermediary and mountainous areas replace the farmers in work.

The application of chemical fertilizer per hectare of paddy and maize fields in the countryside last year reached 1.3 tons and 1.2 tons respectively. And during the Six-Year Plan period weeding by herbicides was applied to more than 60 per cent of the paddy and maize fields.

Aeroplanes spray insecticides on the highlands 1,000 meter above sea level.

The tasks set in the 1964 rural theses for bringing the number of the tractors serving agriculture to between 70,000 and 80,000 and application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of farmland to more than one ton were carried out during the Six-Year Plan period.

Today the country has 55 technicians and specialists per cooperative farm.

III. People's Living

In the DPRK, the masses of the people are masters of state power and means of production. The organs of power at all levels consist of the representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

For instance, the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly number 579 (20.8 per cent of them are women) in all, of which 42.8 per cent are from the workers, 11 per cent from the peasants.

The state ensures the eight-hour work day, two-week paid leave in a year, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense.

The law on the equality of sexes was promulgated on July 30, 1946.

Women workers can get a 77-day maternity leave during which they receive 100 per cent of their wages.

Women workers who have three children under twelve years old can get wages for eight hours' work if they work six hours.

The state purchases rice at the price of 60 *chon* per kilogram from the farmers and supplies it to the factory and office workers and their families for 8 *chon*.

Nursery and kindergarten children and school children and youth account for nearly a half of the population.

Universal compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956 and then compulsory secondary education and nine year technical compulsory education in the country. From 1975 a universal, free 11-year compulsory education is in force.

Today there are in the northern half of the Republic 155 universities and colleges and more than 10,000 higher specialized schools, senior middle schools and primary schools where over five million children and youth are studying.

Schools are now to be seen not only in towns and villages but in remote mountain and fishing villages and even in solitary islands.

Free education is given at state expense in the country. The state spends more than 10,000 *won* for the education of each child from nursery to university.

The working people's senior middle schools, factory higher specialised schools and factory colleges as well as correspondence and evening courses have been well established in the country to enable workers, farmers and other working people to study without divorcing themselves from work.

Today one million intellectuals are advancing on all fronts of socialist construction in Korea.

In the last 15 years, modern dwelling houses for nearly 1,600,000 families have been built in the urban and rural areas.

The house rent paid by the workers and office employees accounts for no more than 0.3 per cent of their living costs. The total housing rents, charges for electricity, water and fuel, put together, are only 3 per cent of the living expenses.

In 1970 the living allowances of all the workers, technicians and office employees increased 31.5 per cent on an average. In 1974 the prices of over 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods including fabrics, knitwear goods, footwear and daily necessaries dropped by 30 per cent on an average, 50 per cent at a maximum.

The system of completely free medical care for all the population (enforced in January 1953), the section doctor system, the average life expectancy of 73 years (70 for man and 76 for woman), the mortality rate that has dropped to one-quarter of that before liberation. These are some facts and figures indicating the main characteristics of the public health service in socialist Korea and its development.

Under the free medical assistance system, the treatment of out-patients and in-patients, treatment at sanatorial and all other forms of medical service are free and it is a universal and complete free medical assistance system under which the state bears not only the doctor's and medicinal fees but also the charges for board during hospitalization and traveling expenses to and from the sanatoria.

The policy of converting *ri* or village clinics into well-equipped *ri* people's hospital put forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party held in late 1970 was carried out in 1974.

The number of the doctors and assistant doctors for each 10,000 inhabitants grew from 8.7 in 1959 to 26.3 in 1967. Today the country has far more than 250,000 public health workers.

The taxation was abolished completely and finally on April 1, 1974, in the country—the first tax-free state in the world.

The per capita national income surpassed the 1,000 dollar mark already in 1974.

Ever-Higher Int'l Prestige of DRRK

The DPRK enjoys an ever higher international prestige as a powerful socialist, industrial country with independent policy decisions, the self-supporting economy and self-reliant national defense.

A good measure is the fact that many foreign leaders pay official visits to the DPRK every year.

During last year alone, the heads of state of eight countries made official visits to the DPRK. And this year more than 4 months left for, the heads of eight countries have already visited the DPRK: the Cooperative Republic of Guyana (April 21-27); Central Africa (April 28-May 2); the Republic of Seychelles (May 4-7); the People's Republic of China (May 5-10); the People's Republic of Mozambique (May 14-21); the Romanian Socialist Republic (May 20-23); the People's Republic of the Congo (May 25-29); and the Republic of Rwanda (June 14-17).

The number of visits of foreign heads of state to the DPRK amounts to 22 only these two and half years.

"For half a century, the industrious, valiant and great Korean people, who have a long revolutionary tradition, have waged extremely arduous struggles in a dauntless revolutionary spirit under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea and scored one splendid victory after another along a road marked by countless deeds of heroism," (Speech of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the Pyongyang Mass Rally held on May 7, this year)

No heads of the countries who visited the DPRK hesitated to praise the brilliant socialist construction results won by the heroic Korean people.

The DPRK has diplomatic relationship with nearly 100 countries.

Just 10 years ago their number was 30. The present number includes Austria, Thailand and Ethiopia which took part in the Korean War as allies of the U.S.

The DPRK is a member of over 150 international organizations including the Inter-Parliamentary Union (April 28, 1973) and the World Health Organization (May 4, 1973). This is a far from what she was: she had long been barred from world organizations due to the U.S. imperialists' machinations until some years ago.

As for the relationship of the DPRK with the non-alignment movement, on August 25, 1975 the Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Lima unanimously decided to admit the DPRK as a full member of the non-alignment movement (South Korea had its application rejected).

The development of the non-aligned movement has changed the balance of forces in the UN to the advantage of the DPRK.

At the 21st UN General Assembly in 1966 only 21 countries supported the DPRK's demand for the "UN forces" stationed in south Korea be withdrawn. After that the number steadily increased, amounting to 25 at the 25th UN General Assembly in 1970.

In 1973 the DPRK was admitted to the World Health Organization at its 26th General Assembly held in Geneva and obtained the right to send an observer mission to the UN. The 29th UN General Assembly ordered disbanded of the "UNCURK" (United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea), a tool for Korean aggression.

In 1975, the 43-country-sponsored pro-DPRK resolution was passed at the 30th UN General Assembly by 54 votes against 43 and 23 abstentions. It supported the DPRK's demand for the withdrawal of the UN troops from south Korea.

The solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification is becoming more organised on a regional or international scale and developing in scope and strength.

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Brussels in February last year in response to the lofty desire and aspiration of the world progressive peoples for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was formally inaugurated at the First Meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in the capital of Algeria in June last year.

"The Solidarity Meeting of Nordic Countries for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" was held in Finland, "the Latin American Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in Peru, and "the International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" in Baghdad. A West European regional meeting of solidarity for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Paris and other grand international meetings were held.

The functions held every year in various countries during the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27) serve as a powerful demonstration of the international solidarity with the Korean people's just cause and of the united might of the world peace-loving people against imperialism and for independence.

The DPRK owes its above-mentioned high standing in the world community entirely to the Juche idea fathered by President Kim Il Sung.

The Juche idea, which views that man is the master of everything and decides everything, attracts the peoples of many newly-liberated countries.

Because "the Juche idea indicates the way for the popular masses to accomplish the cause of national, class and human emancipation and build an independent and creative life on their own efforts" (the Pyongyang Declaration adopted at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang last year), not a few peoples of the world not only encourage and support the Korean people in their Juche-led struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of their fatherland but also try to apply the Juche idea to their own situation.

This is shown by the fact that one international seminar on the Juche idea after another has been held in recent years in various countries: in 1971 in Beirut, Lebanon; in 1972 in Freetown, Sierra Leone; in 1973 in Mogadishu, Somalia; in 1974 in Accra, Togo; in 1975 in Lima, Peru; and in 1976 in Antananarive, Madagascar.

The "international Seminar on the Juche Idea" held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, last year was the largest one with the attendance of 89 party and government delegations and representatives of broad public circles from 73 countries of five continents and from four international organizations.

Indeed, there has never been in the 5,000 year long history of Korea when the foreign relations were so broad, its prestige was so high and the international solidarity with our revolution was so strong as today.

Our Korea proudly demonstrates its name and exercises its weighty influence upon the development of the international situation as a whole and the Korean people fully demonstrate the dignity and honour of the nation.

Diplomatic Ties

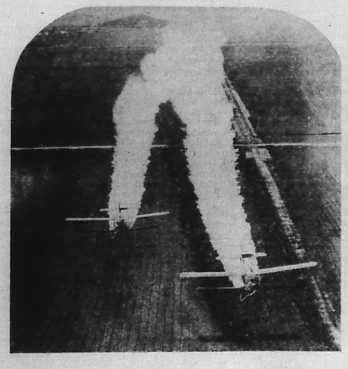
Follows the list of the countries with which the DPRK has diplomatic ties.

1948 Oct. 12 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Oct. 15 Mongolian People's Republic
Oct. 16 Polish People's Republic
Oct. 21 Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Oct. 30 Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Nov. 5 Socialist Republic of Romania
Nov. 11 Hungarian People's Republic
Nov. 29 People's Republic of Bulgaria
1949 May 17 People's Republic of Albania
Oct. 6 People's Republic of China
Nov. 7 German Democratic Republic
1950 Jan. 31 Socialist Republic of Vietnam
1958 Sep. 25 Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
Oct. 8 Republic of Guinea
1960 Dec. 29 Republic of Cuba
Oct. 31 Republic of Mali
1962 Mar. 9 Yemen Arab Republic
Aug. 24 Arab Republic of Egypt
1964 Apr. 16 Republic of Indonesia
Nov. 12 Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Dec. 20 Democratic Kampuchea
Dec. 24 People's Republic of the Congo
Dec. 28 Republic of Ghana
1965 Jan. 13 United Republic of Tanzania
1966 Apr. 15 Palestine Liberation Organization
Jul. 25 Syrian Arab Republic
1967 May 11 Republic of Burundi
Apr. 12 Somali Democratic Republic
1968 Jan. 30 Republic of Iraq
Feb. 7 People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
1969 Jan. 30 Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Apr. 12 Republic of Zambia
May 8 Republic of Chad
Jun. 21 Democratic Republic of the Sudan
Oct. 9 Republic of Central Africa
1970 Jun. 14 Maldive Islands
Jul. 15 Republic of Sri Lanka
1971 Oct. 14 Republic of Sierra Leone
Dec. 20 Malta
1972 Mar. 3 Federal Republic of Cameroon
Apr. 27 Republic of Dumdo
Aug. 2 Republic of Uganda
Sep. 8 Republic of Senegal
Oct. 11 Republic of Upper Volta
Nov. 9 Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Nov. 16 Democratic Republic of Madagascar
Dec. 15 Republic of Zaire
1973 Jan. 31 People's Republic of the Togo
Feb. 5 People's Republic of Benin
Mar. 2 Republic of the Gambia
Mar. 16 Mauritius
Apr. 7 Kingdom of Sweden
Apr. 25 Empire of Iran
Jun. 1 Argentine Republic
Jun. 1 Republic of Finland
Jun. 22 Kingdom of Norway
Jun. 30 Malaysia
Jul. 17 Kingdom of Denmark
Jul. 27 Republic of Iceland
Dec. 9 People's Republic of Bangladesh
Dec. 20 India
Dec. 20 Republic of Liberia
Dec. 26 Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
1974 Jan. 29 Libyan Arab Republic
Jan. 29 Republic of Malawi
Feb. 10 Republic of Costa Rica
Mar. 16 Republic of Guinea-Bissau
May 7 Kingdom of Nepal
May 18 Cooperative Republic of Guyana
Jun. 24 Democratic People's Republic of Laos
Jul. 5 Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Jul. 31 Commonwealth of Australia
Sep. 6 Republic of Niger
Oct. 9 Jamaica
Oct. 28 Republic of Venezuela
Nov. 27 Republic of Panama
Dec. 17 Republic of Austria
Dec. 20 Swiss Confederation
1975 Apr. 14 Fiji Islands
Apr. 15 Republic of Portugal
May 8 Kingdom of Thailand
May 12 Republic of Kenya
Jun. 5 Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma
Jun. 5 Socialist Ethiopia
Jun. 25 People's Republic of Mozambique
Jul. 16 Republic of Tunisia
Aug. 9 Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
Aug. 18 Republic of Cape Verde Islands
Nov. 8 Republic of Singapore
Nov. 13 State of Comoros
1976 Apr. 15 People's Republic of Angola
May 25 Federal Republic of Nigeria
Jun. 1 Independent State of Papua New Guinea
Aug. 24 Republic of Seychelles
1977 Jun. 30 Republic of Djibouti
Dec. 5 Barbados
1978 Jun. 28 Independent State of Western Samoa

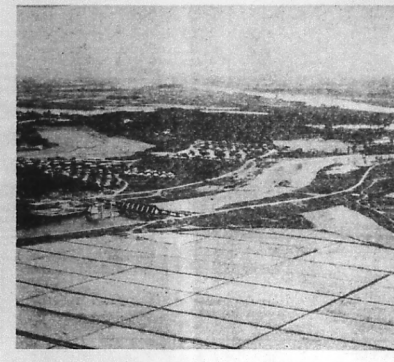
State Visits to DPRK

Following are the names of countries whose state leaders paid state visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 22, 1968 to June 14, this year.

1968
Jun. 22 United Republic of Tanzania
1970
Apr. 5 People's Republic of China
Aug. 13 Democratic Republic of the Sudan
1971
Jun. 22 Romanian Socialist Republic
1972
May 18 Somali Democratic Republic
Jul. 27 Arab Republic of Yemen
Dec. 18 Republic of Guinea
1973
Aug. 1 People's Republic of the Congo
Oct. 24 Bulgarian People's Republic
1974
Mar. 2 Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
May 13 Republic of Senegal
Sep. 7 Republic of Togo
Sep. 21 Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Sep. 28 Syrian Arab Republic
Nov. 8 People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Dec. 9 Republic of Zaire
1975
Jan. 10 Republic of Malta
Oct. 15 Kampuchea
Dec. 25 Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
1976
May 14 Republic of Mali
May 21 Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Jun. 4 Democratic Republic of Madagascar
Jul. 10 People's Republic of Benin
Aug. 9 Republic of Botswana
Dec. 26 Yemen Arab Republic
1977
Apr. 30 Cooperative Republic of Guyana
May 9 Republic of Gabon
June 13 Lao People's Democratic Republic
Aug. 24 Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Sep. 15 Equatorial Guinea
Sep. 20 Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma
Oct. 4 Kampuchea
Dec. 8 German Democratic Republic
1978
Apr. 21 Cooperative Republic of Guyana.
Apr. 28 Republic of Yemen
Apr. 28 Central Africa
May 4 Republic of Seychelles
May 5 People's Republic of China
May 14 People's Republic of Mozambique
May 20 Romanian Socialist Republic
May 25 People's Republic of the Congo
Jun. 14 Republic of Rwanda



Agriculture is chemicalized in the DPRK. Herbicides are sprayed by plane.



Irrigation is almost completed in the Korean countryside.

DPRK: Symbol of Third World

This year, a lot of heads of states and governments of various countries visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Follow their impressions of the Juche-based Korea:

☆

"During the visit, we have seen for ourselves the brilliant successes won by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il Sung. In their socialist construction the Korean people have shown superhuman revolutionary stamina and towering revolutionary zeal.

"The Korean people's revolutionary spirit of perseverance and hard work is well worth our emulation. The heroic Korean people can perform any human miracles. With the wise leadership of your great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, with your high degree of revolutionary awareness and strong unity and with the solid industrial and agricultural foundation you have already established, you will certainly be able to attain your magnificent goals. Your future is infinitely bright."

(Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China)

"We confirmed with great joy that Pyongyang has turned into a prospering city clearly showing the distinguished successes made by the Korean people in all fields since our first visit in 1971.

"We cannot but admire the creative enthusiasm and resoluteness of the industrious Korean people who are striving for the modernisation of the industry and the development of agriculture and other social and economic domains and for the socialist construction and the prosperity of the country under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader and an intimate friend of the Romanian people.

"As your close friends, we are sincerely rejoiced at all these successes and highly appreciate the fact that they have been achieved under the conditions in which great efforts should be directed to the increase of the defence power of your country by developing the armed forces."

(Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic)

"More than 30 years ago, the heroic Korean people defeated the imperialist aggressors through their unheard-of fierce and long struggle, and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ushering in a new era of their history. Since the proclamation of the Republic the Korean people have surmounted the multiple difficulties and traversed a glorious path of struggle under the luminous guidance of most respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, their great leader.

"During the great Fatherland Liberation War the valiant Korean people won a victory again by defeating the aggressors who tried to deprive them of liberty and independence. Here, again, the revolutionary Juche idea brightly illumined the road to be followed by the Korean revolution."

(Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Congo)

"From the moment we set foot in your country we have confirmed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a developed socialist country whose popular masses benefit by the successes of socialist construction gained under arduous conditions.

"The historic exploits of our respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung and those of the Workers' Party of Korea are that they united and organized the heroic Korean people and gave full play to their creative strength to win victories in two hard-fought wars against imperialist aggression."

(Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique)

"In fact, Comrade President, the respected and beloved great leader of the Korean people, We once again People's Republic of Korea and notably Pyongyang constitute a symbol to us the peoples of the Third World. The symbol of the victory of the just causes despite the manoeuvres of imperialism and neocolonialism for realising their abject design of domination. We once again recall with horror the implacable war which bruised the country, razed towns and created chaos.

"Nevertheless, under your clairvoyant leadership, not only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea brought a brilliant military victory over shameful colonialism and imperialism but also the great Korean people have transformed the country into a powerful socialist state, independent and prosperous, which is so much praised and which we have come to see."

(Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa)

"The people of Seychelles congratulate the Korean people on their great achievement in the socialist reconstruction of their country under your wise leadership following your liberation from imperialist oppression.

"The people of Seychelles have followed with great interest and the significant achievements of the Korean people in their endeavour to build a strong self-reliant socialist nation under your wise leadership, in accordance with the Juche idea which you have enunciated."

(France Albert Rene, President of Republic of Seychelles)

"Both of our countries have set the establishment of socialism as their goal; but you in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have gone much farther along the road to socialism than we have, and consequently we have much to learn from you.

"The evidence all around us of an industrious people working with confidence under your wise guidance and leadership, and so obviously enjoying the benefits of a progressive and expanding economy, gives the inspiration to us."

(Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and Prime Minister of Guyana)

Chongryun Defends Democratic National Rights, Works for Reunification

The past thirty years since the founding of the socialist motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have witnessed a victorious struggle of the Korean residents here for democratic national rights and reunification.

Millions of Koreans were forcibly brought here as cheap labour force by the Japanese imperialists from their country, when she was under their colonial rule. Here were about two million Koreans in 1945. Most of them were forced to work in mines, munitions factories and in the construction sites of railway, road and harbour under harsh labour conditions. So awaiting them were extortion and death.

In the earthquake disaster in 1923, 6,600 Koreans were massacred in Tokyo on the groundless charges that they set fire.

Leading a 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, young General Kim Il Sung brough liberation to the Korean people on Aug. 15, 1945. Thus, the Koreans here, too, were relieved from colonial slavery.

On Sep. 9, 1948, the genuine people's power, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was founded under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung. The result was tha the Koreans here could enjoy the full protection of the DPRK as her overseas citizens.

The beloved leader also led them to the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), a Juche-oriented organization, on May 25, 1955 after twists and turns in the Korean residents movement following the liberation of the country. The emergence

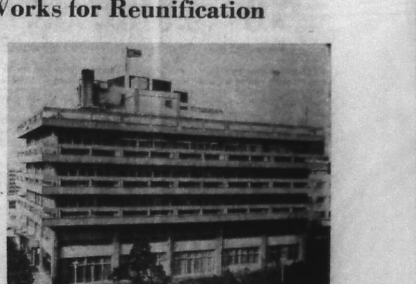


Photo shows a general view of the central headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

of Chongryun enabled the movement unswervingly to follow the immortal Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung as its sole guiding compass. Thus, the Korean residents movement was turned into an independent patriotic one to dedicate itself to the prosperity of the socialist motherland and the reunification of the divided nation.

The founding of Chongryun marked a radical change in the Korean movement for democratic national rights.

Among other things, President Kim Il Sung successfully led Chongryun to direct a particular effort to the defense of democratic national rights of the resident Koreans as one of its basic assignments.

The President indicated that the Korean residents should be ensued democratic national rights due to citizens of a sovereign state, though they live in Japan.

In this context, he singled out the defense of the legitimate status of Chongryun, the citizenship of the DPRK, and the rights to decent life, national education, repatriation and trip to the country.

He saw to it that the Government of the DPRK legally guaranteed these national rights for the resident Koreans through the Socialist Constitution, the Nationality Law and other legislative measures.

A way was paved in 1959 for the repatriation service of the residents here to the DPRK.

In addition, they could visit the socialist motherland and a third country. The Japanese authorities had long prohibited them from visiting the country, being antagonistic to the DPRK. So, the Korean residents had been in such a plight as if locked in this country even after their liberation from Japanese imperialism.

Much assistance has been provided by the socialist fatherland for the democratic national education of Korean students born here at the personal initiative of President Kim Il Sung.

As much as 25 billion yen has been remitted here as scholarships over 68 occasions since 1957. Today 158 Korean schools have been built across this country, ranging from primary school to university.

Chongryun focussed much attention upon the defense of the citizenship of the DPRK.

This arised from the fact that the puppet Seoul regime of Pak Jung Hi and Tokyo have incessantly tried in collusion to force the Koreans here to apply for the puppet "ROK" nationality and the Japanese. Such attempt appeared overt as a result of the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty" in 1965, with "permanent residency" allowed only for those with the puppet nationality.

Extensively campaigning to preserve the citizenship of the DPRK, Chongryun has succeeded in getting it restored to the residents with the puppet nationality.

What is more, the patriotic organization has not failed to defend the Korean residents' rights to free social activities and democratic national education. To deprive them of such due rights, Tokyo has attempted to regulate the legitimate civil organization, by revising the "ordinance on emigration and immigration control" and the "alien registration law" and introducing a "bill on foreigners' schools."

In particular, Chongryun has made every possible effort to preserve legitimacy in face of a persistent bid to undermine the residents organization, which became undisguised particularly after the Aug. 15, 1975 "assassination attempt" on Pak Jung Hi in Seoul by a south Korean resident in Japan. Tokyo has attempted to suppress the democratic organization, by applying to it the controversial "subversive activities prevention law" enacted in 1952. The "KCIA" is also acting behind the scene, to destroy Chongryun in collusion with the authorities here. There exists a secret agreement between Seoul and Tokyo on the suppression of the legitimate residents organization.

Despite such vicious maneuvers, Chongryun has always given a priority to the defense of Koreans' human rights as a whole, proceeding from its firm patriotic and democratic standpoint.

The public organization has been also active in raising protests against national discrimination forced upon Korean citizens here, to guarantee their properties and stable life.

Rescue campaigns have been actively organized for the Korean victims of disaster and the refugees from south Korea.

Efforts have been made to get social welfare of various kinds applied to the Korean residents as same as the Japanese.

Chongryun has already established the Korean Credit Associations throughout Japan so as to help minor Korean businessmen solve financial problems. There are at present 37 credit associations with 142 branches, the total deposits of which amount to 428 billion yen.

Foreigners Speak :

S. Korea's "Success" Is Myth

Follow excerpts from foreigners' comments on human rights suppression in south Korea and the so-called south Korean "high growth of economy":

☆

Human Rights Suppression

Amnesty International's Report on Repression in South Korea (Apr., 1975)

It is a tactic of all three of the Korean law enforcement agencies that they ill-treat any person who may appear to them, or their political superiors, to be a threat. Members of the church, academics, lawyers and journalists are commonly detained for interrogation. The same applies to relatives of persons under direct suspicion and the relatives of persons in detention.

Another tactic of Korean law enforcement agencies is to ensure that certain Korean citizens are aware that the conduct of their daily lives is under surveillance. Individuals awake to find guards on their houses, their mail shows obvious signs of having been opened prior to arrival, and people are openly followed in the streets.

The manner in which these police activities are carried out is so arrogant and blantent that the inescapable conclusion is that its object is often, like interrogation, not an attempt to gather information, but an attempt to intimidate.

The Amnesty mission received evidence that the following kinds of torture had been used against individuals in Korean prisons:

1. water torture—cold water forced up the nostrills through a tube. A cloth is simultaneously placed in the victim's mouth so that breathing is impossible. Unconsciousness results. No physical marks remain;

2. electrical torture—especially to sensitive parts of the body such as toes and genitals;

3. deprivation of sleep—in one case up to 15 days;

4. beatings—particularly to the soles of the feet;

5. being hung from the ceiling and spun around;

6. having a ball-point pen placed between the fingers and having the fingers twisted and crushed against it;

7. stripping naked in sub-zero weather and being doused in water;

8. burning with flames or cigarettes;

9. torture wounds left without treatment;

10. being forced to sit facing a white wall for up to six days without sleep. This can cause hallucinations after two days;

11. kicking below the knee on the front of the shin bone;

12. prolonged standing;

13. intimidation by the use of screams from adjoining rooms.

This treatment has been said to have the following medical effects:

1. ruptured ear-drums;

2. abscessed lungs;

3. prolapsed anus;

4. heart attack;

5. bruising of bone and tissue.

Methodist priest George Oele, in his article headlined "South Korea in Reality" (March 15, 1976)

Korea today is engulfed in tragic and needless suffering. Park Chung Hee has turned the country into a garrison state where he and his military clique give all orders and his KCIA acts as a gestapo to terrorize the people...

The real reason that Park has inflicted oppression on the Korean people is that neither he nor his small military clique could bear to give up their lucrative jobs. Up to the autumn of 1972 Korea had a democratic constitution. Repeatedly Park had promised the people he would leave office, as the constitution required, after two terms. He lied. Instead he called in the military and destroyed the democratic constitution. The reasons are simple. First, as a military man he could not give up authority; and second, his own greed would not allow him to turn over to someone else the lucrative job as head of state. Indeed, his military clique would in no way have allowed him to cut them off from the huge profits they were enjoying. It is that simple. Koreans must suffer the agonies of a ruthless dictator in order to satisfy the greed of a few military generals...

Now American government officials must resort to lies and chicanery rationalize the new American stand. State Department officials take refuge in the hoary cliches that "Koreans don't understand democracy" and "Koreans like dictatorship; that is their way." This allows the American public to say that the catastrophic events of 1972-76 have been caused by a weakness of Korean character. The failure of democracy is a fault of the Korean people and has nothing to do with U.S. responsibility.

The use of such falsehood to justify the American position is indicative of the deception practised in Washington. Koreans have certainly suffered much for what they call democracy, and certainly they are better educated and better prepared for it than our ancestors were when they started off on the road toward democracy. Park Chung Hee uses American guns and tanks against the Koreans to prevent them from going on with their democracy, and the U.S. refuses to admit this. Instead, the government of the best-known democracy in the whole world shrugs its shoulders and says it does not matter. "Koreans don't want democracy," it is explained. *Prof. Jerome Alan Cohen of Harvard Univ., in his speech at the Conference of Japanese and U.S. Parliamentarians on Korean Problems held on Sep. 19, 1977*

...in many cases people have been tortured not so much to elicit information and evidence from them as to intimidate them. Large numbers of persons have been detained, interrogated, tortured and then released after a few days, with no thought apparently given to bringing any legal proceeding against them. Like the even more widespread overt surveillance of people's homes, their activities and their mail, this type of official action is designed to frighten Koreans into conformity...The fact that the Yushin Constitution maintains the previous Constitution's prohibition of torture did not lead the court to exclude the confession from evidence, for the new Constitution pointedly fails to retain its predecessor's ban on the admission of coerced confessions...

Emergency Decree No. 9 is the capstone of an effort to suppress all dissenting views. It was surely not required in order to prohibit communist or other revolutionary activity, for such acts had long been banned by formally enacted legislation that is itself of an all-encompassing, catchall type. The National Security Law, enacted shortly after Park's 1961 coup, mandates harsh felony punishments for "any person who has organized an association or group for the purpose of...disturbing the State" or who has prepared or conspired to do so. Such "anti-State organizations," if they "operate along the lines of the communists," are further dealt with in the companion Anti-Communist Law. That legislation provides up to seven years at hard labor for "any person who had praised, encouraged or sided with anti-State organizations or members there of on foreign communist lines or benefited the same in any way through other means."

"High Growth of Economy"

Prof. S.J. Noumoff of McGill Univ., Canada, in his speech at the 2nd International Conference on Korea held in Bonn, West Germany on June 5:

High levels of economic growth are not antonative the denial of freedom. Even if we accept the accuracy of Park's figures it is incontrovertible that the people of south Korea are deprived of basic rights as human beings. The late U.S. President Woodrow Wilson once remarked that if given the choice between living in a rich country without freedom, or a poor country with freedom he would clearly choose the latter. In fact, however, Park's figures are significantly less than accurate...

The Park regime cites its record $10 billion 1977 exports as the most significant illustration of its high economic growth rate. A closer examination will render this issue somewhat more meaningful. At the end of December 1977, the south Korean Economic Planning Board reported that exports had risen to $10.1 billion while imports were at $10.85 billion. The 1978 plan projects an even wider gap; exports to increase to $12.5 billion while imports to $13.2 billion. In 1976 $1,553, 100,000 in foreign capital was introduced into south Korea, and during the first six months of 1977 the amount was $600,980,000. The annual increase in foreign capital investment continued. The 1976 increase was $86,400,000 over the preceding year with investments amounting to $65,100,000. The 1978 edition of the Hapdong Yearbook reveals that from 1959 through July 1977 $8,750,000,000 in foreing capital was introduced into south Korea not including direct investments which amounted to $986,-620,000, or a grand total of $10,-737,120,000. U.S. economic assistance from 1950-1976 totaled $5.2 billion according to the Department of State. In addition over $16 billion has flowed in the form of military assistance. The overall figure for this period is $17,237,120,000 in one or another form of foreign capital...

The export sector has a peculiarly intimate link with the Park regime. In the December 11, 1977 issue of Dong-A Ilbo a report appears attributed to the Taxation Agency to the effect that in 1976 export corporations were exempt from 38.3 billion won (one U.S. dollar equals 484 won) in domestic tax, a figure which increased to 392.3 billion won in 1976. This 10.2 fold increase in tax loss compares with a 4.8 fold increase in domestic tax revenue for the comparable period. Of the $10 billion in exports, referred to above, 100 firms accounted for $5.6 billion of which 15 accounted for $3.7 billion, each with more than $100 million, while 14 more totaled $632 million each with more than $50 million. The borrowing rate for these big corporations is at a prefered rate of 7 percent annum from banks whose normal rate of interest is 15 percent; the differential borne by the ordinary citizen. In 1976 banking institutions lent a total of 2,560.7 billion won, including 1,320 billion won to 31 large firms (over 30 billion won each). Only 34.6 percent or 884.9 billion won was available to the smaller firms who comprise 93.6 percent of south Korean business enterprises. It is clear who benifits from these policies, and with equal clarity who in turn runs the country.

Assistant Prof. Bruce Cumings of Washingtog Univ., in his speech at the Conference of Japanese and U.S. Parliamentarians on Korean Problems held on Sep. 19, 1977:

...No economist writing on Korea denies that the ROK's "open door" strategy has led to greatly enhanced dependence, primarily on Japan and the U.S. In the 1970's the ROK economy has been up and down like a yo-yo coaster in response, first, to the devaluation of the dollar and the resulting international monetary anarchy in 1971 and after; second, to the OPEC oil embargo and the stagflation (recession with inflation) of the major economies. It even has the stagflation paten; and each dip or recession raises questions (as in 1975-6) about whether the Koreans can continue to meet their huge debt-servicing burden. They have done so in the past two years. We have here a parsimonious, neat, and convincing explanation of the timing of Park's emergency decrees, martial law, and constitutional revision in 1971-72. In any case it is undeniable that South Korea has hitched its economic wagon to a Japanese and American star, and that the fate of its economy is in hands other than its own...

Foreign firms in Masan Free Export Zone (MFEZ) (almost exclusively Japanese and American) invest directly in wholly-owned subsidiaries or joint ventures with Korean; these are labor-intensive enterprises, mostly electronic component manufactures and simple things like nuts and bolts, screws, nails, etc. Advanced technology is not required; cheap labor is.

Statement made public by 114 Japanese economists on Aug. 15:

The grand total of foreign funds brought into south Korea reached $19,715 million as of the end of 1977, including those, governmental and commercial, from the United States, Japan and other countries. Economic aid breaks down: $4,490 million in grants and $14,925 million in credits and direct investments, except for military assistance.

The benefits of this nearly $20 billion were partly disclosed in a 1976 report on taxation as submitted by the south Korean Ministry of Finance to the National Assembly. The report made a shocking revelation that despite the fact that 82,230 won was the average monthly living cost for a family of five, earners of monthly income less than 80,000 won accounted for 89.1 percent of all the working people and those with a monthly income less than 30,000 won (about $68) represented 74.9 percent.

A parallele fact is that financial cliques and privileged classes are thriving with economic cooperation funds being a source of their illegal accumulation of wealth. Naturally, everybody took issue with the effects of cooperation with south Korea on the efforts to narrow the gap in income distribution and improve the people's livelihood. These issues were, in a matter of fact, raised by some officials of our Government and a series of reports presented to the U.S. Congress.

Over 4,000 students of Rihwa Women's University stage an anti-"government" street demonstration in defiance of tear bombs thrown by plainclothesmen. (Nov., 1973)

S. Koreans Speak Out

Follow excerpts from the declarations issued by the various circles of south Korean people who denounce fascistic, anti-democratic policy of Pak junta:

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"Declaration for Democratic Nation" (July 10, 1978):

Unprecedentedly high prices and plunder have thrown the popular masses into distress, enabling only the corrupt privileged to enjoy the marvelous economic growth much vaunted by the regime. Deepening social unequality aggravates disunity and distrust among the people. The popular masses—particularly workers, peasants and the urban poor groaning under the economic order controlled by the corrupt privileged—are being deprived of their right to existence. We believe that the three rights of labour should be restored to workers and agricultural cooperative associations to peasants...

The compradorial economic order dependent on foreign forces should be abolished. Only a self-reliant national economy can realize independence in the true sense of the word...

Political and systematic apparatus, as the system of turning our country into slaves for foreign capitalists, should be completely eliminated. An export-oriented national policy should be abolished or revised. The workers plundered abroad to enrich a handful of people, should be ensured to a maximum...

The reunification issue should be settled in a spirit of sincere rapprochement. Approach to the national desire of reunification should be initiated by the masses. We affirm once again the truth that only democracy can pave the way for the settlement of the reunification issue, enabling the masses to participate in and give their own ideas about it...

"Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" of Seoul University Students (March 28, 1977)

The basic rights of the nation are threatened by the despotism of dictatorship veiled with freedom and democracy internationally and the nation's sovereignty and independence are being reduced to a mere fiction externally.

On the campus, which should be the seat of freedom and truth, the independent activities of the students have shrunk and even speech has long been restricted by strict watch and repression of campus speech.

Many of our democratic-minded fellow students have not returned to the campus. They are now behind bars.

"Declaration of Workers' Human Rights" (March 10, 1977)

The human rights of workers are birthrights and important in the development of the society and the economy. Therefore the human rights of workers should be guaranteed legally. They are inalienable rights. It is extremely deplorable that workers have been frequently aggrieved over inhuman sufferings caused by the infringement of their basic rights and the violation of the existing labor laws. It is a crime to remain indifferent to this situation. We, as free men, demand the freedom and equal relationship with the employers, by severing the anti-democratic and feudalistic relationship with the employers which force workers to unconditionally observe the labor time and the output arbitrarily decided by the employers, ignoring the intention of workers that offer the labor.

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